

HOW TO HAVE THE BEST COWS.

Must Watch Each Individual, Find
Out Her Habits and What
She is Doing.

We are all agreed that it is advisable to have only good cows in our herds, and the best are none too good when measured by their profits; but it is not always possible to get the best, or even very good; hence we have been content to make the most possible out of what we have had, although we have had all along been aware that we ought to have done better. The idea that a poor cow is better than no cow has much to be said in its favor, but I do not intend to say it here. However, the average farmer is not so stubborn minded as some men seem to think, for he is usually willing to learn better ways than he has been practicing, although he rightly asks for proof to sustain theory, says a writer in the New York Tribune Farmer. Conservative the dairyman is from necessity, but he is at the same time enterprising and progressive. The widespread interest in the new move for making dairymore profitable through a weeding-out process by means of the cow-testing associations that are now being organized in several sections of this country, as well as in other nations, furnishes ample proof that the cow owners of the present are alive to their needs.

These associations are a new thing here and, like all new things, more is probably claimed for them than experience will prove true. Be that as it may, they are a good thing, and if their lessons are rightly interpreted and applied to practice much good may result. But a note of warning is always in order as regards enthusiasm for the new, because there is danger that disappointment in some things may cause disgust with the whole proceeding, and we thus lose whatever good might be found. By the test we may know what each cow is doing, but, as it seems to me, this is not enough. Some way needs to be devised by which we may also know what each individual in the herd is capable of doing. Up to the present there has been no way of determining this except by actual experiment with the cows. But if the newer theory of feeding is correct, then we have a basis from which to work upward with our cows. If it be true that our cows should be fed not in proportion to their weight with regard to what we want them to do, but in proportion to what they are actually doing, then many so-called poor cows are undoubtedly good ones when rightly fed. If a 6 per cent cow and a 3 per cent cow are each being fed alike and the one giving the richer milk is being fed enough protein, then it is evident that the other is getting twice as much as she needs. Reducing her ration to her needs might effect a saving large enough to throw the balance on the right side of the account, and she might be a really valuable animal instead of a poor one, as new regarded.

Here is a phase of the subject not to be lost sight of if the progress desired is to be made. It may not be the cow's fault that she is unprofitable. There are probably fewer real poor cows now than there are poor feeders. Because a man feeds liberally that is no evidence that he is a good feeder. When our good friend Dr. Smead fed his first cow a peck daily of bran and meal until he turned a good dairy cow into more or less bad beef he was a liberal feeder, but he admits he was not a good one. One lesson taught him, while some have failed to learn as much from twenty. In a discussion following an institute lecture one farmer said it didn't make much difference what kind of grain the cows had if they only had enough of it. I admit that a liberal quantity of most any grain will give good results for a while, but those results will not be continuous unless the ration is balanced well enough to meet the needs of the cow.

Most farmers feed all their cows alike, for two reasons. One is for the convenience of the feeder, and the other and more binding one is that the idea is nearly universal that what is good for one cow must necessarily be good for all other cows. The first reason is excusable but the other is wholly unwarranted, and should be rooted out of our minds, even though it requires a strong and steady pull to get it out. When a cow possesses the dairy type to a reasonable degree and isn't proving profitable, there is some good reason for it. In theory cow; in practice the good cow always has the dairy type.

The conformation and the quality should be found together always.

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When the former exists without the latter it is the fault of some man, and can not be justly charged of some man, and can not be justly charged up against the cow. Either the man who raised her failed to feed her as to develop her dairy qualities or her owner is not furnishing her the proper kinds and amounts of food. The chances are that her early treatment was faulty. I believe it to be true that more cows are ruined before they are 2 years old than after they come in milk. On every hand we hear it said that men have tried to improve and breed up their herds only to get heifers that have proved inferior to their mothers. As a result pure-bred sires have been blamed and pure-bred stock ridiculed, while scrubs have continued to flourish. When a well-bred heifer proves inferior to the parent stock it is unusually the fault of the breeder and not of the breed. Let us shoulder our own mistakes and not blame the sire and dam for our lack of wisdom in feeding. The nerve force must be kept up, the lung capacity made larger and the digestion powerful and almost unlimited. Nerves, lungs, stomach and milk—secure the first three with any dairy-bred heifer, and the last, which is the object for which we work, will not fail.

Sometimes we act too hastily and condemn a heifer before she has had her chance to prove what she can do. If I had a well-built heifer that showed the evidences of being a good dairy cow and she failed to do good work the first year I should try her the second time. Full development does not come with the first year. This holds true, no matter at what age the heifer is first bred. My best cow has freshened with her third calf, and it would take big money to buy her to-day. As a heifer, her first year's work was not satisfactory, and many men would have discarded her. But she came from a good cow and carried in her body markings of good dairy animal, so I kept her for another trial. She is now proving the wisdom of that decision. So I say that I believe many heifers are condemned too hastily.

Breeding is an art that calls for something more than a simple mating of animals of the desired breed. There must be not only the qualities in the animals mated, but there must exist also the power to transmit those qualities to the offspring. Feeding as an art calls for something more than a simple supplying of a sufficient amount to satisfy the appetite. It calls for a study of the individual needs of each animal being fed. The feeders' art is not easily learned. Men who are thorough masters of the art of feeding are not so plentiful as those who are masterful breeders; and these are, indeed, few and far between. As the art of breeding, so, too, does the art of feeding include the science of feeding. Possibly we have placed too much dependence upon the breeders' art and have neglected the art of feeding to our detriment. Is it not possible—nay, probable—that many of our so-called failures in breeding are due to a lack of knowledge of the art of feeding? It must stand as true that, however well bred our herds may be, they can not prove profitable unless well fed; and we are rapidly coming to the time, if we have not already reached it, when good cow feeding will mean individual feeding according to each animal's needs.

The more uniform our herds, the less individual variation. This is a strong argument for a herd of the same breed, if not for the same family, for breeding would thus be simplified and labor saved and profit increased. So the subject of good cows and how to get them resolves itself down to this: Selection by test and the weeding out of unprofitable ones after proper feeding has shown the cow at fault; feeding each cow with regard to her product and her needs; breeding from a line of producers by judicious mating; feeding the growing heifer for nerve force, lung capacity and digestive power, and then giving her a chance to prove her worth before condemning her. It is not an easy road, but it is safe and sure and other men have traversed it and left here and there by the way marks

to guide and help us on. So let us not be faint-hearted, but press ever onward toward our goal, confident in the fact that others have reached it and so may we. Of course, we may have to unlearn some things that we have believed true, but that is a part of life. Breeding and feeding of the cow for better results more profits, but it will also make us wiser men. So we have all to gain and nothing to lose, and may safely go in and win in the race.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. W. ALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Eggs a la Los Angeles.

Toast six rounds of bread, spread with butter and put a poached egg on each. Cover each egg with Hollandaise sauce, arrange three asparagus tips on each and sprinkle with one tablespoonful of finely-chopped red or green pepper. A Hollandaise Sauce is a bit fussy to make, but if my directions are followed carefully, I think the result will be successful. Put one half cupful of butter in a bowl, cover with cold water and wash using a spoon. Take from water and pat between the hands until no water flies. Divide into three equal pieces. Put one piece in a saucepan with one tablespoonful of lemon-juice and the yolks of two eggs. Place saucepan in larger saucepan containing boiling water, and stir constantly with a wire whisk until butter is melted. Add second piece of butter and stir constantly until melted, as sauce thickens add third piece. Remove from fire and season with one fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne.—Fannie Merritt Farmer in Woman's Home Companion for April.

Forced to Leave Home.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. There's a better way. Let Dr. King's New Discovery cure you at home. "It cured me of lung trouble," writes W. R. Nelson, of Calamine, Ark., "when all else failed and I gained 47 pounds in weight. It's surely the King of all cough and lung cures." Thousands owe their lives and health to it. Its positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, La-Grippe, Asthma, Croup—all Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

HOLSTON.

(Left over from last Week.)

March 29.—Farmers are busy in this community getting ready to plant corn.

Rev. A. B. Gardner filled his regular appointment at Green River Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Bob and Nat Austin made a business trip to Bowling Green Saturday returning Tuesday.

Mr. Wing James, wife and little son, Oval, and Mrs. Mona Butler, visited Mrs. James' sister, Mrs. Ella Atchison, Saturday night.

Mr. George Arbuckle, of Wilson, Tenn., visited his cousin, Mrs. Lizzie Austin Thursday.

Misses Pauline Johnson, Eura McKinley and Mae Hudson visited Miss George Austin Tuesday.

Mr. Cecil Rose, of Gilstrap, visited Mr. John Maples Saturday night and Sunday.

Rev. C. N. Robison preached at Graham school house Monday night.

Reaching the Top

In any calling of life, demands a vigorous body and a keen brain. Without health there is no success. But Electric Bitters is the greatest health builder the world has ever known. It complements perfect action of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, purifies and enriches the blood, tones and invigorates the whole system and enables you to stand the wear and tear of your daily work. "After months of suffering from Kidney Trouble," writes M. W. Sherman, of Cushing, Me., "three bottles of Electric Bitters made me feel like a new man." 50c at all druggists.

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GREAT DAYS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Seventy Years ago \$25,000,000
Was Invested in Steam-
boats.

Reviewing the golden age of river traffic when Mark Twain was a pilot on the Mississippi, a writer in the Travel Magazine for April says that some steamboats, like the John Simmonds, the Robert E. Lee or the Natchez did a \$10,000 business every round trip. This, however, was exceptional.

As a general rule, steamboating was not a paying industry, the most fortunate owners making but 6 per cent. on the money invested.

Many hungry mouths did the steamboat business fill in those days. In 1832 the number of men earning their living in the various departments of the trade has been estimated at 90,000 ten years later, counting only the laborers, engineers, pilots, repairers, and others of actual crews, there were about 180,000 men employed. During the year 1830, there was \$3,000,000 invested in steamboats, with a yearly expense of \$1,671,840 for wages, \$1,393,200 for wood, \$835,820 for provision and \$743,040 for other expenses. In 1839 almost \$2,000,000 was spent for wood alone along the shores of Western rivers.

The steamboat age began about 1821 and flourished for fifty years. As early as 1834 the number of steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries is estimated at 230 and in 1842 there were 450 vessels, with a value of \$25,000,000. But the golden era was from 1848 till the war. Never did the valley and steamboating prosper more than then. Thousands of bales of cotton were annually shipped to Southern markets; and the wharves of St. Louis and Memphis and Vicksburg and other large ports were stacked with piles of merchandise and lined with scores of steamers. But the war came on, cutting off communications between North and South, and sweeping the trade away. Iron-clads, built from mere punks, paroled the mighty river. When peace was finally declared the survivors of the old steamboat days were dead, or engaged in other industries. The business picked up a bit, but fell off again before the cheaper and faster transportation of railroads. To-day the occupations of the wood cutters have vanished. A few pack trains control the Mississippi and Ohio river trade and along the levees of the big river cities only a half dozen or so steamboats can be seen at anchor, the last survivors of that gala period when the river was the great highway.—The April Travel Magazine.

QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

Quickest and best for coughs

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Celery Toast.

A dainty dish for Sunday-night tea is celery toast. For a small family, clean one moderate-sized stalk of celery, using all the stalk, root and such leaves as are blanched and tender. Cut in small pieces, put over the fire and boil till tender, taking care not to have too much water, so that it may boil down and retain all substance. Add a generous pint of milk, keep over the fire until scalded, then thicken very slightly with flour, lastly adding a piece of butter the size of a hickorynut. You will need eight slices of toast, which should be brown and crisp. Butter these and lay in a deep covered dish. Turn the celery gravy over it and serve immediately. Do not dip the toast in the milk. This is a delicious dish of which a family does not easily tire. Connoisseurs usually enjoy it, also.—Irene DeJarnatt Cooper in Woman's Home Companion for April.

In Memory

Mrs. Dellitha Trogden who departed this life March 18th, 1910, was born May 30th, 1842, age 68 years, 9 months and 18 days.

Dilla as she was commonly known was born in Granger county, Tenn., professed faith in Christ fifty-four years ago and united with the church in the same county until six years ago when she united with Clear Run Baptist church of which she was a faithful member. She was married to S. S. Trogden in 1860 and to them were born seven children, six boys and one girl. Two boys crossed over death's river sometime ago. She leaves four boys and one girl to mourn her loss, besides many grand-children and a host of friends.

After services conducted by Rev. R. E. Fuqua, she was laid to rest March 19th in Clear Run cemetery.

O. PARK.

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The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 each with order \$1.55.

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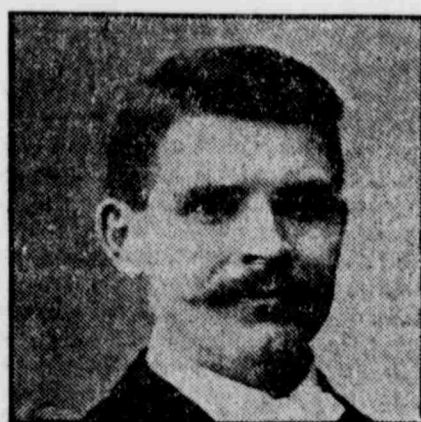
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